

Wave of Terror Against Cuban People Grows

(See editorial Page 5)

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 7 (Air Mail, Prensa Continental) —The wave of terror against the Cuban people by the Batista government is increasing. The Popular Socialist Party (Communist) has been forced to go completely underground.

Since the events of July 26 a hunting party has taken place, with the dead already mounting to over 100.

The lives of Blas Roca, Juan Marinello, Anibal Escalante and other PSP leaders who are underground are in danger from the hated trigger-happy SIM who are hunting for them furiously.

Those democratic liberties which remained after the March 10, 1952, military coup d'etat led by Batista, have been completely wiped out.

Along with the closing of the newspaper Hoy has come the closing of other publications such as "La Palabra," published by Orthodox Party leader Jose Pardo Llada, the closing of the political radio programs of Orthodox leader Rafael Conte Auero, and the program of the independent commentator Guido Garcia Inclan.

All the broadcasting stations are under control of the SIM (Military Intelligence Service—the government's Gestapo), and are forbidden to broadcast any type of political news except that furnished by the government.

All publications are subject to censorship, including such pub-

lications as little suspected of communism as "Bohemia" and the ultra-reactionary "Diario de la Marina." Newspapers must submit their copy to the censors three days in advance.

Batista is making desperate efforts to implicate the Communists with the unsuccessful putsch. His "great proof" is the participation of PSP leaders Juan Marinello and Blas Roca in a public birthday celebration for Blas Roca held in Santiago de Cuba July 24, two days before the putsch against the army barracks took place. By July 26 the PSP leaders were not in Santiago de Cuba.

PSP offices have been occupied and destroyed.

Joaquin Ordoqui, elected representative of the people to Congress, and Organizational secretary of the PSP, and Lazaro Pena, vice-president of the CTAL, are being held incommunicado as prisoners in the military fortress of La Cabana.

Now 6 PSP militants are accused of participating in the revolt, although they were picked up 500 kilometers from where the assault took place.

Another "great proof" of Batista's to implicate the Communists is that one of the barracks assaulters

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Over Million Gov't Workers Out in France

PARIS, Aug. 11.—More than 1,000,000 government workers and employees in nationalized industry were on strike today in a spreading work stoppage which halted railway, postal, telephone, telegraph and gas services.

Coal production also was severely hit as miners refused to enter the pits.

Gas service was reduced to a trickle.

Subway and bus workers debated a renewal of their week-end walkout.

Ground service personnel at airports voted a 24-hour walkout. Merchant seamen at Marseille already were out and employees of the nationalized electric system warned they would stay home.

The strikes and slowdowns were labor's answer to the "economy" measures proposed by the right-wing government of Premier Joseph Laniel.

His cabinet, employing decree-making powers granted it by the National Assembly, published a

number of orders yesterday providing for tougher retirement and pension qualifications, more rigid job requirements and higher rents.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Britann held up all mail for France today and warned tourists away as the French strikes spread.

The British General Post Office said the mails were being held up at the request of the French postal authorities. French postal authorities also were accepting only government and a few "very urgent" telephone calls and telegrams.

The British Post Office announcement said the mails would be held here for the time being and that postal service to France might be suspended entirely.

British National Railways warned tourists not to go to France if they intended to travel

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Celebrate Truce Here Tonight

Thomas Richardson, national director of the American Peace Crusade, will present a major address at the great Truce Celebration and Peace Rally tonight (Wednesday) at City Center Casino, 135 West 55th St., at 8 p.m. He will analyze the Korean Truce and set forth perspectives for the next steps in achieving World Peace.

Paul Robeson, Dr. Willard Uphaus, Angus Cameron, Halbis Moorehead Robinson, Dr. Clementine Paolone and other prominent American Peace leaders will speak at this Truce Celebration. Tickets at \$1 are available at the New York Peace Council, 125 West 72nd St., SU 7-5137.

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AFL Council Acts To Suspend Longshore Union

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The American Federation of Labor executive council recommended today that the International Longshoremen's Association be suspended on charges of waterfront racketeering. The council voted to recommend to the AFL's 72nd annual convention in St. Louis next month that the Longshore Union be suspended from the AFL until it complies with a cleanup edict.

George Meany, AFL president, said the vote was "the milder of the two steps we could have taken." The other alternative was outright expulsion.

Meany said the council decided to give the longshore leaders "a little more opportunity to do the things they say they are trying to do."

"This is not the final step," he said.

Suspension would mean that the longshoremen would have no vote in AFL affairs, none of the rights and protection afforded member unions, and would pay no dues to the parent organization, Meany said.

But it was noted that the longshoremen still would be AFL members when the convention opens Sept. 21, and presumably would be entitled to plead their case before the convention.

The AFL executive council voted the recommendation after a day and a half of deliberation, highlighted by the appearance of ILA president Joseph Ryan and his aides before the council yesterday morning at closed hearings.

The union was charged with racketeering, crime and corruption in recent investigations by a Congressional committee and the N.Y. State Crime Commission.

One of the chief complaints was the "shapeup" hiring method, in which hiring bosses pick the dock gangs and often pick only those men who are willing to "kick back" some of their pay.

The executive council notified the ILA of the suspension in a letter signed by Meany. The letter pointed out that the executive council had asked the ILA last

Feb. 3 to replace the shapeup with "legitimate hiring methods."

Meany's letter also recalled that the Executive Council last February had demanded removal of "union representatives with criminal records and those who accepted gifts and bribes from employers."

An AFL spokesman said it was "traditional" to suspend a union before expelling it outright.

In the event of expulsion, the AFL presumably would charter a new union to represent longshoremen.

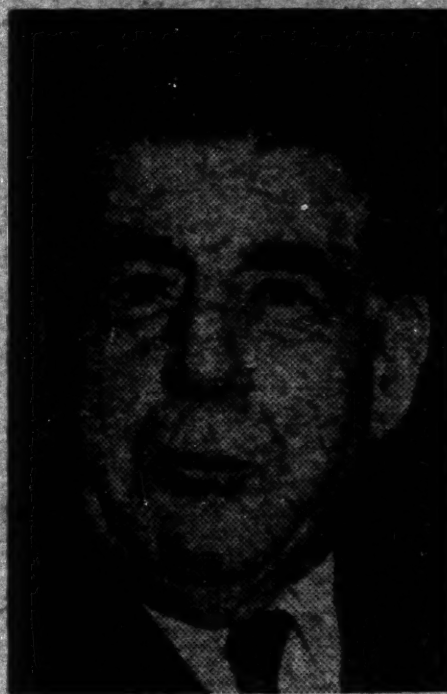
Meany's letter was addressed to Ryan and the ILA's own executive council, which was meeting in another room of the downtown hotel where the AFL executive council sessions are being held.

LOCAL OUSTS SAMPSON

The membership of ILA Local 791 Monday night voted to expell

business agent John J. (Gene) Sampson, long time foe of ILA president Joseph Ryan, from his

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RYAN

Anti-Impellitteri Dems Open Primary Drive

By MICHAEL SINGER

Anti-Impellitteri Democrats opened headquarters yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, for Robert F. Wagner, their mayoralty choice in the party's Sept. 15 primary. Flanked

Robert F. Wagner, Sr.

Present at the ceremonies were Lehman and Averell Harriman, both of whom have come out for Wagner against Impellitteri. Lehman said he intended to campaign for Wagner.

Wagner, Manhattan Borough President, said his group in the Democratic Party believes "we must fight for real home rule; for placing our fiscal affairs on such a

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Famous Lawyer Takes Smith Act Cases

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Thomas D. McBride, one of this city's most famous lawyers, announced today he would represent 7 of the 8 Smith Act defendants when they are arraigned in federal court at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

McBride entered the case following a meeting of the civil rights committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association held in City Hall yesterday. The meeting, under chairmanship of James M. Brittain, discussed complaints of wives of the defendants that competent attorneys feared reprisals if they were retained as defense

counsel in the case.

The Bar Association committee was said to also have discussed constitutional questions in relation to the Smith Act and the unreasonably high bail of \$50,000 set for defendant Joseph Kuzma and the \$25,000 bail set for each of the other 7 Smith Act victims.

Brittain said the meeting was convened to consider the situation of 7 of the 8 alleged Communists charged with teaching and advocating overthrow of the U. S. Government. He said McBride was asked by the committee if he could enter the case. McBride replied

in the affirmative.

"I would just go in on the constitutional questions involved," McBride said. "Every defendant is entitled to be released on bail that is not excessive. That is an absolute right."

Brittain said McBride will appear in court tomorrow on behalf of 7 of the defendants to protect their constitutional rights and to appeal for reasonable bail.

The civil rights committee of the Bar Association met for nearly two hours, with 14 of the most distinguished attorneys of the city attending.

Besides Brittain, who is chairman of the civil rights committee, among others attending were Bernard G. Segal, Chancellor of the Bar Association; C. Brewster Rhoads, vice-chancellor, and Walter E. Alessandrini, chairman of the Board of Governors.

McBride will represent defendants Kuzma, Thomas Nabried, Walter Lowenfels Joseph Roberts, Irvin Katz, Sherman Labovitz and Benjamin Weiss. The eighth defendant, David Davis, business agent of Local 155 United Electrical Workers, will be represented by an attorney retained by his union.

Get Murderers of Mine Organizers, UMW Tells State

PIKEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11 (FP).—The United Mine Workers called on Gov. Lawrence Wetherby (D) to direct state police to catch those responsible for the murder of Charlie Vermillion and the shooting of seven other UMW organizers in the last two years.

Vermillion, 44, a leading figure in the UMW drive to organize Clay and Leslie counties, was found murdered Aug. 6 in his automobile five miles west of Hyden. He had been shot in the head three times. The father of seven children, Vermillion was still using crutches as a result of an ambush in January.

On that occasion, Vermillion's left leg was almost cut off by machinegun bullets fired into a moving automobile from bushes along the road. Three other UMW men were wounded in that ambush and four others were shot previously.

UMW board member Tom Raney, in calling on the governor to intervene, said it was useless to ask the sheriff and judge of Leslie county "to do anything toward apprehending the criminals" responsible for the murder of Vermillion and the other shootings.

The UMW has been working for two years to organize mines in Clay and Leslie counties, the last nonunion area in the eastern Kentucky coalfields. The work has gone ahead despite the shooting, beating, arrest and indictment of UMW leaders and members. Raney himself is under indictment in U. S. district court and his automobile has been riddled with machinegun bullets.

Raney pointed out that only one person has been indicted as a result of all the shootings. This per-

son is Sherman Smallwood, operator of a small truck mine. One of those who found Vermillion's body was Elbert Smallwood, a brother of Sherman.

The line taken by county authorities in their investigation of the Vermillion murder is indicated by their claim that an empty whisky bottle was found beside the body. They also reported that two men were seen with Vermillion at a liquor store in Hyden the night before the murder.

Vermillion's death reduced to 35 the number of UMW men awaiting trial on charges of depriving Clay and Leslie miners of their right to refrain from joining a union. The men, including Raney, were indicted by a federal grand jury in May after the UMW requested an investigation of terror and violence against its members and organizers.

Vermillion had been an organizer for the UMW for 25 months. He was a resident of Tribbey in Perry county, where he was a constable. He was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Perry county sheriff in a primary election Aug. 1.

Steel Strike Hits Slashing Of Bonuses

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Aug. 11 (FP).—A five-day strike at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. plant here was called in protest against a new scheme that cuts incentive bonuses as much as 30 percent to 40 percent.

The unauthorized walkout began in the hot strip mill and spread to other departments, with about 1,500 members of Local 1011, United Steelworkers (CIO) joining in the strike.

Although the strikers finally returned to work after hearing an appeal by International Representative Cecil Clifton, they said they would not submit to the new bonus system which threatens to cut earnings throughout the plant.

Picketlines were set up at the tin mill gates Aug. 4 when the new rates were to go into effect. During the course of the next two shifts, 1,500 men walked off their jobs and stayed away for the remainder of the week.

The incentive scheme that touched off the walkout was the same plan rejected earlier this year by all Youngstown Sheet & Tube locals throughout the country. The plan was proposed last year by the company and given a brief trial run. The trial revealed the extent that pay would be cut and how the scheme would promote speedup.

In the hot strip mill, workers estimated the new plan would cut the incentive bonus plan payments up to 30 percent to 40 percent. The plan provides a sharp increase in the minimum tonnage on which bonuses are paid.

One worker told Federated Press that the company chose this moment to introduce the new plan "because they think our union has gone soft." He cited the local's failure to contest the disciplinary firing of three workers in the pine mill, one of whom was an assistant grievance handler. Another of the workers fired was Woodrow Raney, a Negro who voiced his resentment against a racial insult by a foreman.

COMING!

Daily Worker forum on

THE TRUCE: where do we go from here?

Speakers:

JOHN PITTMAN

Foreign Affairs Editor
Daily Worker and The Worker

GEORGE BLAKE
CHARNEY

Labor Secretary
New York State Communist Party

TUESDAY, AUG. 18

Central Plaza

111 Second Ave. (near 7th St.)

Admission: 25c - 8 P.M.

Questions from the floor

USSR Demands Compensation For Plane

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Soviet Union formally demanded today that the United States make full compensation for a Soviet transport plane it says was shot down over China July 27, the State Department disclosed.

The State Department while regretting the loss of life, rejected a previous protest, saying that the IL-12 passenger plane was actually shot down over North Korea. The new Soviet note says further investigation proves that the unarmed plane was on a routine flight from Port Arthur to the Soviet Union.

Reveal Average Worker Misses Adequate Wage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (FP).—Government figures revealed Aug. 10 that the average factory worker in the U. S. earns \$10.17 a week less than it takes to support a family of four on a "modest but adequate budget."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gross weekly earnings of production workers in factories averaged \$72.04 in mid June, an increase of 41c a week over the mid May figure and \$5.21 above the June, 1952 figure.

In announcing the increase, BLS, boasted that it represented a gain of \$13.19 a week over earnings at the start of the Korean war in June, 1950 but added: "This 22½ percent gain over the 3-year period was partly offset by higher prices as well as steeper income taxes."

Using standard minimum family budgets and the latest government figures on prices, the Bureau of National Affairs, a labor-supported research organization, demonstrated that a worker with a wife and two children needs \$82.21 a week to achieve a modest but adequate standard of living. Thus the weekly earnings, of the average factory worker are \$10.17 a week short of a decent standard of living.

Advances in hourly rates were given by BLS as the chief reason for the higher cash earnings, though the workweek was one-fifth of an hour longer in mid June this year than in June, 1952, standing at 40.7 hours. Largest gains were scored in defense industries. Tobacco, textiles, apparel and printing won the smallest gains.

In the 3-year period since Korea, the gap between highest paid factory workers and lowest paid factory workers widened considerably. In June, 1950 the highest paid factory workers, those in petroleum and petroleum products, received \$74.37 a week and the lowest, who were the tobacco workers, earned \$33 a week less. In June, 1953 the gap had widened to \$41 a week.

BLS reported the job situation in factories has "continued favorable." The hiring rate in June was 51 per 1,000 employees, the highest for June since 1948. The firing rate was 10 per 1,000 workers, one of the lowest since World War II. But BLS said the high hiring rate was due principally to increased employment of temporary workers for vacation relief.

Senate Report on McCarthy

A number of readers have requested information on the Senate report on McCarthy's finances.

The New Republic has distributed 150,000 copies of "The Financial Affairs of McCarthy," a 15,000 word summary of the official Senate report. Individual copies can be obtained from the New Republic, 1416 F. St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C., for 10 cents. Quantity rates have also been announced by the magazine.

The full text in book form is available at the Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, D.C. (\$2.00) and at the Beacon Press, Boston 8, Mass. (\$2.25).



MCCARTHY

Control-Free S.F. Landlords "Going Nuts"

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11 (FP).—A great many landlords are going completely nuts," according to city supervisor Dewey Mead, who led the successful campaign against extending rent control locally after the federal law expired July 31.

"We took them into our confidence," Mead said of the landlords, "and they promised to be reasonable. If I find even a minority raising rents 50 percent and 60 percent and 100 percent, we will enact a rent control ordinance that will knock these landlords' heads off."

Instead of extending rent control, the city set up a fair rent committee to hear tenants' complaints. First sessions of the committee resulted in absolute failure to get any landlord to shave down rent increases, though in practically every case the tenants said they were willing to pay 10 percent or 12 percent more.

In one case a tenant was raised from \$41 to \$55 a month. After he appealed to the committee, the landlord informed him that from Sept. 1 he would have to pay \$75. Sec. George W. Johns of the Central Labor Council, a committee member, called this "clearly a case in which tenant is being penalized for going through the procedures duly established by the city."

Another member, Canon Kenneth Nelson of Grace Cathedral, said he found "no spirit of amelioration on the part of landlords. They have been willing to make no concessions." The committee, which has no enforcement powers and was set up for a three-month period, already has a backlog of 48 complaints.

The Full Text of Malenkov Report to Supreme Soviet

Following is a continuation from yesterday's issue of the text of the speech by Premier Georgi Malenkov to the recent meeting of the Supreme Soviet. The section printed today deals with the problems of agricultural production.

Our Socialist agriculture has attained great successes in its development. Year after year the communal economy of collective farms is growing and becoming stronger, the production of agricultural products is increasing.

Our country is insured of bread. As compared with pre-war times, state deliveries of cotton, sugar-beet and livestock products have considerably increased.

In 1952 there was delivered: raw cotton, 3,770,000 tons, 1.7 times more than in 1940; sugar beets 22,000,000 tons, almost 30 percent more than in 1940. Last year the state deliveries of meat amounted to 3,000,000 tons, which is one and a half times more than deliveries in 1940. Deliveries of milk were 10,000,000 tons or almost 1.6 times more than in 1940.

In addition to state procurements, our agriculture supplies a large quantity of meat, milk and other foodstuffs through cooperative and collective farm trade. The deliveries of bread-grain and other agricultural produce are being carried out this year successfully and in an organized manner.

Great progress has been made in equipping agriculture with new and up-to-date machinery which made it possible completely to mechanize many types of operations; to lighten the labors of the working peasantry and to render them more productive. The suc-

cesses of agriculture are considerable. They are the undoubted achievement of our collective farms, of our Socialist regime.

However, it would have been a serious mistake not to see the lagging in many important branches of agriculture, not to notice that the present-day level of agricultural production does not correspond to the increased technical equipment in agriculture, to the potentialities inherent in the collective-farm regime. We have still quite a number of collective farms, and even entire rayons [districts], where agriculture is in a neglected state.

In many rayons of the country collective and state farms gather in low harvests of grain and other agricultural crops and allow big losses in the harvesting. As a consequence of the under-development of agriculture, some of the collective farms still have insufficient revenues in money and kind and give little to the collective farmers for every labor-day in money, grain and other produce.

Livestock Breeding

It should be admitted that things are bad as regards the development of livestock breeding. In this connection we have not yet far been sufficiently satisfying the growing needs of the population in meat, milk, eggs and other stock-breeding products. It is known that before the war livestock breeding

was insufficiently developed. After the war, although considerable work was carried out in the rehabilitation and the further development of the head of cattle, the lagging behind in the development of livestock breeding has not yet been overcome.

The speed in the increase of the head of cattle is still insufficient, while the productivity of cattle continues to remain low. In many collective farms communal stock-breeding has so far failed to become as highly productive and as profitable a branch of the economy as it should be. All this has an adverse effect upon the economic position of collective farms and is damaging the national economy.

Serious lagging is also taking place in the production of potatoes and vegetables, which impedes the task of improving supplies of this produce to the population of towns and industrial centers. Not to mention the fact that the shortage of potatoes hinders the development of stockbreeding. It is our most important duty to put an end at the earliest possible moment to the neglected state of agriculture in the rayons and collective farms that are lagging behind, to insure the rapid development and strengthening of the communal economy of collective farms, and on this basis considerably to increase the remuneration for working days to collective farmers in the form of cash, grain and other produce.

We must liquidate the intolerable lagging behind in the development of stockbreeding, create a firm basis for supplies of fodder, (Continued on Page 5)

Chicagoans Hear Clark Tell USSR Story

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—More than a thousand Chicagoans heard Daily Worker correspondent Joe Clark tell of his three years in the Soviet Union at a series of meetings here last weekend.

Clark answered questions about the USSR for almost an hour at the Washington Park Forum on the South Side, where 400 people made up an attentive and very responsive audience.

They cheered his remarks on the successful struggle in Soviet Russia to eliminate racial and national prejudice.

Clark told of Negroes he had met in the USSR who had found full freedom "under a system which punishes instead of rewards those who practice discrimination."

"The true test of Soviet accomplishments in the field of race and national relations," he said, "was in the liberation of the colored peoples of the Eastern areas who have won the right of self-determination and who control the republics which they have established after centuries of oppression under the Czar."

Clark's main appearances here were at open-air meetings established as centers of free speech in Chicago through many years of struggle. More than 500 people came to hear him in Washington Square on the Near North Side.

Almost without exception, the hundreds of questions put to him represented an earnest search for accurate information about life in the USSR, from which Americans are largely cut off.

Clark spoke to a Labor Youth League gathering of 75 about the elaborate system of on-the-job training, the educational and advancement opportunities offered to the youth of the Soviet Union, as well as such magnificent institutions as the expanding Moscow University.

The warmest response at each meeting came as Clark documented the fact that "all questions and differences between the USSR and USA can be settled by peaceful negotiation."

AFL Council Scores Congress For Scuttling Labor Programs

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The AFL Executive Council yesterday charged that the recent session of Congress "plowed under scores of programs vital to the people" and that "those effecting labor were hit especially hard."

The council opened a five-day meeting here at the Palmer House in preparation for the National Convention which opens in St. Louis on September 21.

The council devoted itself to a detailed analysis of the recent session of Congress and declared that "instead of advancing, Congress actually drifted back."

The conclave listed the shortcomings as (a) failure to amend the Taft-Hartley act; (b) the crippling of the low-rent public housing program; (c) the giving away of the tidelands oil; (d) the failure to improve the Social Security system.

AFL President George Meany commented at a press conference

on the message on the Taft-Hartley Act, which was purportedly prepared for Congress by President Eisenhower but was never presented.

"The proposals would mean definite improvements," said Meany, "but they in no sense represent what we feel should be done to the law."

The executive council's statement on legislation was nowhere critical of President Eisenhower. Its main fire was directed against the congressional proponents of the "economy drive."

Criticism was registered against congressional failure to aid education, improve health "or many other steps to reinforce the country's welfare."

The statement declared: "The American Federation of Labor calls on the American people to make clear between now and January to their congressmen and senators the necessity for enacting a courageous and constructive program which would fill the vacuum left by the recent session."

The council had praise for the work of Congress in the field of foreign affairs and what it called "support for continuing the nation's firm policy of opposing the threat of Soviet aggression."

The dominant note of the declaration, however, was critical, stating that "the job of maintaining a strong foreign policy for America and keeping our domestic economy at a high level of employment requires an alert Congress able to meet pressing issues without evasion."

Boss Who Ran Down Pickets Held in Jersey

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—Walter H. Freygang, president of two struck manufacturing plants, was held for grand jury action yesterday on charges of running down pickets with his automobile.

The 63 year old employer faces a possible felony indictment on grounds of atrocious assault and battery for ramming his car into about 100 members of Local 437, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' union—Independent, last Tuesday.

The strike against Freygang's two companies, the Kiddie Manufacturing Co., Inc., and the Bloomfield Tool Corporation, began on July 27 when the boss refused to meet the workers' contract demands.

Magistrate Arthur Talmadge paroled Freygang in custody of his lawyer.

328 POWs Sail For Home

INCHON, Korea, Aug. 11.—The first Americans released from North Korean POW camps by the Korean truce sailed for home today.

Aboard the Troopship Gen. Nelson K. Walker, when it lifted anchor, were 328 Americans.

Justice Douglas Orders Bail for McCarran Victim

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11.—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas ordered the release on bail of Harry Carlisle, British-born writer fighting deportation under the McCarran-Walter Act.

Carlisle was arrested by immigration service officers last May 18. He has been held without bail on orders of the U.S. Attorney General, while defense attorneys fought to have him released on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Justice Douglas questioned the Attorney General's right to deny bail in such cases, pointing out that the Constitution condemns "the unreasoned denial of bail."

"The discretion to hold without bail is not absolute," said Justice Douglas.

Carlisle was one of "The Terminal Island Four," the first to be arrested locally under the Walter-McCarran Act two years ago. He and the others were held six months without bail then until the Supreme Court acted.

He had been released on bond of \$5,000 for eight months before his arrest May 18. Justice Douglas noted that "during that time he made no effort to escape or otherwise evade the lawful authority of the Attorney General."

This February, Carlisle was notified he would be required to procure a new bond under conditions comparable to those imposed on Nat Yanish, a San Francisco deportee.

"One condition of the bond submitted," said Justice Douglas, "would require the alien to refrain from associating with any person knowing or having reasonable ground to believe that such person is a Communist—a condition which might indeed require severance of even family relations on pain of going to jail."

Like Yanish, Carlisle filed suit in the local federal court to restrain District Immigration Director Herman Landon from requiring the new bond under such conditions. The district court denied the motion, which now is on appeal.

Then in May, Carlisle's old bail was revoked and he was jailed on Terminal Island. The local court denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. That was appealed, too, and meanwhile defense attorneys asked his release on bail pending appeal.

The district court denied bail. So did the court of appeals in San Francisco. It was then that Carlisle (Continued on Page 6)

Charge Arma Not Trying to Settle Strike

The Arma Corporation is not attempting to settle the three week strike of its 5,000 production and engineering employees, the independent Engineers Association charged yesterday as a negotiating session ended with no progress.

The 750 engineers, not technically on strike, have refused to pass the picket lines of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and are demanding a wage increase of 37 cents an hour.

The negotiating session, held in Manhattan under auspices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, was the first between the engineers and the company. The production workers, represented by the IUE, took part in a similar session last week, and they too reported that the company had prevented any progress.

The Engineers Association, after the session ended, issued a statement by Michael Byrne, union president. The statement said:

"No progress was made. This was due to the company's insistence on dictating the terms and conditions of settlement of this dispute. The company has not changed its position on any of the items in its letter of July 14 which unilaterally established new conditions of employment. No bona fide bargaining was done by the company at the meeting."

The engineers were represented at the meeting by Byrne and Steven Vladek, the union counsel. Company negotiations were Allen W. Walz, Arma labor relations director and Richard C. Smyth, company vice-president awaiting action on felonious assault charges against him.

IUE-CIO representatives are scheduled to meet at the Mediation Service offices today (Wednesday) for a further try at negotiations. Another session with the engineers is scheduled for 2 p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

Tax Story: Big Corporations Working on Cuts — For Them!

By MAX GORDON

How much money will be taken out of your pay envelope for taxes next year and the year after? This is being batted out in Washington right now, and the big corporation boys are doing all the heavy hitting. The House Ways and Means Committee, which decides tax matters, is now holding

hearings on the kind of bill it will put before Congress at the next session. The chairman is Rep. Daniel Reed, ancient Republican reactionary from western New York, who has been barking for vast cuts in corporation taxes a long time.

Major witnesses so far have been the big corporation men, who have been getting set for just this chance a long time. After all, why did they elect Eisenhower anyway?

At the moment, the tax picture is this:

- The excess profits tax is due to run out at the end of the year, saving big business close to a billion a year.

- The regular corporation tax is due to go down from 52 percent to 47 percent next April 1, saving them another \$2,000,000,000.

- The 10 percent "temporary increase" on the income tax voted last year is set to go out at the end of the year, saving all personal taxpayers — rich and poor — a total of \$2,000,000,000. The worker will save a few cents a week; the wealthy several thousand dollars a year.

All in all, out of the \$5,000,000,000 cuts already voted, the score

is about four-to-one in favor of the rich.

Now along comes President Charles Sligh of the National Association of Manufacturers with another idea.

He wants taxes on corporations cut still further, and instead, a federal sales tax on everything but food and food products foisted on everybody. He suggests it be 4½ to 5 percent, to raise \$10,000,000,000. This is a major plank in the tax program of big business and will be put over in one form or another unless labor puts up a far more powerful howl on the tax issue than it has to date.

On top of this, the big business spokesmen have several other cute tricks up their sleeves. They want taxes on dividends cut down or out, bigger allowance for depreciation, reduction of capital gains taxes—all designed to provide bigger tax loopholes.

So far, the hearings have heard some suggestions for cutting taxes on workers. But these are mainly side issues which, important as they are, do not get to the heart of the problem. They include dropping taxes on some things workers

buy extensively, like cigarettes and telephone calls; and such important proposals as allowances for working mothers who have to provide for their children's care.

But the central question is that of the size of exemptions.

Before World War II, the average worker with wife and two children did not have to pay taxes unless he made over \$3,600 a year, taking into account all deductions. Now, he has to pay taxes if he makes over \$2,600, and the \$2,600 today is a lot less than it was in 1940. Reason for this is the big cut in the amount of wages exempt from taxes.

Before World War II, 90 percent of all taxes was paid by those making \$5,000 and more. The average worker paid no federal income tax, which is as it should be.

Today, those making less than \$5,000 a year pay nearly half the income taxes; that is, nearly half comes out of the pockets of the working people, small farmers, lower middle classes. This is as it should not be.

The surest way to restore even slightly the old balance is to jack (Continued on Page 6)

St. Louis Conference Set Unity Example

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

On the first and second of August the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee and the Civil Rights Congress held a Unity Conference in the City of St. Louis.

The major objectives were: a) the unification of the Left forces, so-called, around the defense of the anti-McCarthy Act defendants; b) the clarification of this struggle as a most important phase of the anti-McCarthy battle; c) the projection of a program of defense from the Left that will neither throw it too far ahead of the anti-McCarthy forces nor leave it too far behind the opposition movement; but will stimulate this growing hatred of McCarthyism and broaden the vision and perspectives of all who see it as a menace; d) the development of a public relations program that will dispel all our fears of the people, integrate us with them, and carry us

well prepared into trade unions, local mass organizations, and the offices of those who now oppose the McCarthy terror program.

The strategic importance of St. Louis in the fight for the Bill of Rights, the 4th and 5th Amendments to the Constitution, and respect for human dignity were never for a moment forgotten or ignored by the initiators of the Conference. That appreciation was merged with the consciousness that a turn is slowly but surely taking place in the political atmosphere of the country.

The Conference had a composition that could relate these favorable objective conditions to its program and did so. There were eighty-seven delegates from six states; 22 trade unionists from 9 different trade unions; 34 Negroes; 32 women; 22 organizations were represented.

Three panel discussions took (Continued on Page 6)

World of Labor

by George Morris



3. American Coal Miners Can Learn From Socialist Lands

JOHN L. LEWIS' dim view of the economic outlook and the fear he expressed for the future of American capitalism, is strongly influenced by what he sees already happening in the coal industry. The coal industry is in a real crisis.

In the more than 30 years Lewis has been president of the United Mine Workers, he saw employment in bituminous mines fall from 700,000 to about 300,000 today; in anthracite from 180,000 to about 52,000. The industry which in 1947 produced a yearly total of some 630,000,000 tons, is running now at a rate of less than 450,000,000 tons.

Few of the miners working get more than three days a week on an average. The situation would be far worse were it not for some 60,000 miners being on pension or disability benefits, while thousands of others took the opportunity to work in other industries.

Competitive fuels and factors have doomed the industry as the main source of fuel and power. Cheaply imported Near-east and Venezuela oil, dieselization of the railroads, gas and oil pipelines, natural gas, hydroelectric power, have had their part. Mechanization of mines, introduction of the huge mechanical miners, non-union mining (estimated nearly 20 per cent), particularly strip (surface) mining, have all taken their heavy toll of jobs. The shut-down of mines has become a general phenomenon. Whole mining communities are left stranded. And this in a period of what our economists call "unprecedented prosperity."

The mine union, on taking the path of militancy when it was revitalized in the mid-thirties, built up wage standards that stand substantially above those of other major industries. Working miners average \$2.45 an hour today. The union pioneered in welfare funds, building it up to 40 cents on each ton produced. A miner can retire on a hundred dollar monthly pension at 60. The hospitalization, rehabilitation and other features of the plan have made a big difference in the lives of the miners and their families.

Some \$90,000,000 are paid into the fund yearly and spent. At last year's convention of the UMW I was able to see how dear the miners hold this welfare fund to be. They talked of building ten hospitals in mining areas and ending for all time the still remaining practice in some areas of midwife care and home deliveries of births; of coming closer to city conditions on medical care.

But the trend of things suggests that the miners' union may well be like a fine edifice built on worked mining land that is in danger of sinking. It is ironic that the very union viewed throughout the world for its achievements of recent years, should also be the one suffering most from the inherent contradictions and weaknesses of capitalist economy.

IT IS ALL THE MORE strange that Lewis, its leader, should single out for attack and hostile attention the conditions of the coal miners in Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the other countries

behind the so-called "Iron Curtain" as he has been doing in recent months. On one occasion his speech aimed at the Polish miners was beamed by the Voice of America.

Those attacks, it appears, stem from the general position of Lewis, of seeking collaboration with the employers to save capitalism from "communism." There is no doubt that many workers in the lands of socialism and new democracy have still a long way to go to achieve what Americans call a "decent" standard of living. Their progress is tremendous mainly in relation to low standards that prevailed in those countries before the workers and farmers took power. The important point is that while they are going steadily forward, our workers are either standing still or falling back—and they have no fear of a crisis while we are continually haunted by its threat.

But with respect to coal miners, there is no question but that the big majority of them in the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary have living standards that are either better or compare favorably with those of America's miners. The miners are the most honored workers of those lands. In this country, Lewis has been demanding for decades that miners share the benefits of higher productivity. But while here miners are being driven out of the industry for

raising their output, in the lands of socialism they are really putting into effect the principle of higher standards from higher productivity. "Little Poland" wouldn't be nearing the 100 million tons a year level if that were not the situation.

In those lands they are providing miners with all the benefits that urban centers afford. They are everywhere transferring miners from the old hovels to newly-built mining cities, like that built on the Rozdelov estate in the Kladno area of Czechoslovakia, where 1,008 modern apartments are already occupied by 5,000 persons. The plan calls for construction of 14-story elevated apartment houses in one area (where space safe from cave-ins is limited). Those new homes built by the Workers' Governments are described as fully equipped and a safe distance from coal dust. With the homes go the nurseries for children, schools, theatres, hospitals, union halls and club-rooms. They don't need to worry over welfare funds. While in our mining towns there is little to enjoy but a movie that may be showing once or twice a week, the Polish, Czech and Soviet mining areas have legitimate theatres and the best talents and performances the country can afford.

THE COAL and other miners' unions in the U.S.A. have recently been cheered by the withdrawal of the nomination of Tom Lyon, a reactionary tool of Anaconda Copper, as director of the Bureau of Mines. They are keeping their fingers crossed, however, on whom Eisenhower will nominate next. The problem is safety. Some 900 coal miners are sacrificed to King Coal and some 40,000 injuries are recorded yearly.

But they have no Tom Lyons problems in the USSR, Poland or Czechoslovakia. The miners' unions have a decisive say in

(Continued on Page 8)

questions and answers on the Soviet Union

By JOSEPH CLARK

Joseph Clark, who spent three years in the Soviet Union as a correspondent of this paper has just returned from a tour of California, the northwest and Chicago. These are some of the questions asked at meetings in those places. He will answer questions addressed to him care of this paper.

QUESTION: What is the meaning of polytechnic education? Are they using it in the USSR?

ANSWER: Polytechnic education as the Soviet educational authorities view it, is education in the fundamentals of modern machinery, industry and production. They are introducing it in the entire school system. Its aim is to educate people so they will not be bound to any one trade or profession but will be able to switch from one to another. Educational authorities told me there that it will take considerable time before that goal will be attained.

QUESTION: If difference of opinion is encouraged in the USSR, why are decisions of the Supreme Soviet taken unanimously? Is there complete agreement of all deputies?

ANSWER: I have attended sessions of the Supreme Soviet and heard considerable debate on the budget and the functioning of various ministries which included very sharp criticism by deputies. As a result of amendments and proposals from deputies I have seen them alter the original proposals of the government. Furthermore, the session of the Supreme Soviet is preceded by meetings of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and of commissions which have already had very lively debates including many different views.

Following the preliminary and the final debate decisions are usually taken unanimously. This follows from the basic principle adhered to in the general measures proposed: first the constant improvement of the material conditions of the people; second the unswerving support of a foreign policy based on negotiations and peace with all countries. Since there are no antagonistic classes in the Soviet Union and since the deputies in the Supreme Soviet are all workers, farmers and working intellectuals there is no opposition to these two basic principles.

QUESTION: Do young people choose the Soviet Army as a career?

ANSWER: The overwhelming majority of young people choose civilian occupations because the economy in the USSR is a peace economy. There are some who do choose the army or navy as a career and if they have the proper qualifications they can pursue it. After the war there were set up Suvorov and Nakhimov schools for young people who get a military education along with regular schooling. There were numerous war orphans registered in those schools. Some of them chose the armed forces as a career on graduation and some went to civilian jobs, as they desired.

QUESTION: Is there anything in the USSR comparable to our bill of rights?

ANSWER: Yes. Article 124 of the Soviet constitution guarantees freedom of religious worship. Article 125 guarantees freedom of speech, press and assembly. Article 127 guarantees inviolability of the person. Article 128 provides inviolability of the homes of citizens and privacy of correspondence.

The bill of rights of the Soviet constitution also provides other guarantees which are absent in our constitution. Thus, article 118 guarantees citizens of the USSR the right to work and guaranteed employment. Article 119 provides the right to rest and leisure. Article 120 provides the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability. Article 121 provides the right to education. Article 122 guarantees equal rights to women in all spheres of life. And article 123 provides equality of citizens irrespective of their nationality or race.

There are also differences in the application of this bill of rights. Thus, while the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to our constitution are not observed, the Soviet constitutional guarantee against racial or national discrimination, including anti-Semitism, is very strictly enforced. Similarly with regard to freedom of press and assemblage. In all factories I visited I found that printing facilities, newsprint and other wherewithal are available to worker's committees so they can exercise freedom of press without owning a part of the Canadian or northwest forests.

Guarantees of the right to work are enforced by the existence of a socialist economy which knows no such thing as overproduction and which has eliminated unemployment.

QUESTION: Mr. Cannon of the Christian Science Monitor complains that no reporter can attend a meeting of the Politbureau. Any comment?

ANSWER: There is no Politbureau now. The equivalent body in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is its Presidium of the Central Committee. It is true that no reporters attend its meetings. Nor do reporters attend meetings of the top staff of the Republican and Democratic Parties here. Reporters don't attend meetings of the President's cabinet in our country. There's plenty of news available to reporters in the Soviet Union which seems to escape the editor of the Christian Science Monitor as well as some of the news agency reporters whose cables reach the Monitor.

QUESTION: Can you tell us something about women in so-called men's factories jobs?

ANSWER: Women work at many jobs in Soviet factories from which they are barred in our country, including skilled machine, tool and die and managerial work. I have seen women operating huge overhead cranes in a steel plant. However, they do not work at those jobs which are considered injurious to their health.

THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW

Abner Green Analyzes Police State Provisions

The following article is a section of a pamphlet by Abner Green entitled "Police State Terror."

By ABNER GREEN
Executive Secretary American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Leaders in all walks of American life have condemned the Walter-McCarran Law. They have indicated its dangers in general terms and repeatedly called for its repeal.

These various criticisms leveled at the Walter-McCarran Law are accurate even though general in nature.

It is a police-state law.

Its immigration provisions are racist and discriminatory.

It deprives non-citizens of all democratic rights.

It would facilitate the deportation of thousands of non-citizens.

It creates two categories of citizenship—native-born and naturalized—with naturalized citizens threatened with loss of citizenship on the flimsiest of grounds.

These general criticisms are correct. But greater understanding of its actual provisions is essential if the American people are to be rallied to win repeal of this hated law.

Background

The immigration and naturalization laws of the United States were enacted in piecemeal fashion over a period of some 60 years, beginning with 1888.

In each period of hysteria and heightened tension Congress was stampeded by dema-

gogues into pushing through laws that would "save the country from the menace of the aliens."

Such legislation was enacted following the assassination of President McKinley; at the time of the First World War in 1917; preceding the Second World War in 1940. Each new law was comprehensive in itself and contained sections whose provisions conflicted with provisions of earlier laws.

In 1947, the United States Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate immigration and naturalization and to codify all the laws on the statute books.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held public hearings and "studied" the matter for three years.

The result of this Senate "investigation" is the Walter-McCarran Law.

This Law was supposed to codify all existing immigration and naturalization laws and boil them down into one easily understood law.

However, the Walter-McCarran Law, in itself, is as confusing as all immigration and naturalization laws previously enacted. It is poorly written and some sections of the Law completely contradict other sections.

As in the past, this new immigration and naturalization law was enacted in an atmosphere

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TERROR IN CUBA

IN CUBA, almost on the doorstep of the national offices of the CIO and AFL, a military dictator is fast installing a fascist regime.

The murders, torture and beatings, kidnappings, and framing of working class leaders, Communists and members of popular opposition movements in Cuba are happening under the very nose of George Meany and Walter Reuther.

And Gen. Batista brazenly flaunts the purpose of his butchery by mounting an offensive against the people's living standards.

Yet, the same Meany and Reuther who were recently so articulate in championing the cause of the "free world" at the Stockholm meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, act as if they are deaf and dumb in respect to Cuba.

Meany and Reuther had plenty to say when the anti-Soviet propaganda machine built the Dulles provocation in East Berlin into a "German revolt." They were all up in arms for defending the "heroic" Germans against the "Russian tanks."

Why, then, are they now silent about the struggles of the Cuban workers against fascism?

Is it because the Batista coup, like the Berlin provocation, was engineered and directed from Washington?

Is it because the same Wall Street bankers and monopolists who play footsy with Krupp and Stinnes and the other Ruhr-owners who backed Hitler are also up to their ears in the business of bleeding Cuba?

Is it because these bankers and monopolists dominate the Cuban sugar and nickel industry, have a stake of nearly 650 million dollars directly invested in Cuba (second only to Venezuela in Latin America), and are out to slash the wages of Cuban workers so as to pile up ever higher profits from their exploitation?

Yes, the Cuban, Puerto Rican and other Latin American workers are justified in their suspicion and distrust of the rightwing bureaucracy of our labor movement.

The Latin Americans unionists accuse this trade union bureaucracy in our country of regarding them as "colonial unions" of the AFL and CIO, that is, a kind of jimcrow locals. And if intervention in their behalf against the colonialist policies of the Wall Street banks and trusts is any measure of the truth, their accusation is a just one.

But for the rank and file trade unionists in our country, this calculated indifference by the top bureaucrats to the plight of our brother and sister unionists in Latin America is intolerable.

It is not merely a matter of our responsibility, but a matter of our most direct self-interest, that we tell the Cuban government through its consulates and embassies here and directly by wire to Havana that an attack on Cuban democracy is also an attack on democracy in the United States; and that an injury to a Cuban worker is an injury to every working man and woman in our own country.

PALAVER AND POLICY

IN AN ADDRESS in Harlem Sunday, Mayor Impellitteri made what appeared to be a crude bid for support of Italian-American and Negro voters.

The Mayor was exploiting for electoral purposes the aspirations of both Italian-Americans and the Negro people for political recognition and equality.

But behind Impellitteri's play for votes is the fact that his policies as Mayor, as well as the program of his political sponsors, have victimized the people whose support he demagogically asks.

Negroes and Italian-Americans are overwhelmingly workers, and the more impoverished sections at that. Impellitteri's program has foisted upon them a 15-cent fare. He gave only phony token opposition to Dewey's rent robbery law. He has been passive, or given only token opposition, to the virtual scrapping of the low-rent public housing programs by federal and state governments.

Behind Impellitteri stands his major political sponsor, James A. Farley, for whom this city election is a major bid to take over the state Democratic Party, and with it the national organization.

For the Negro people, Farley represents the chief northern agent of the tory Democrats of the South. He is a close political ally of Gov. Byrnes of South Carolina.

For Italian-Americans, Farley represents an ally of the hated Sen. McCarran, evil genius of the McCarran-Walter Act which labels Italians as an inferior people, limits their entry into America and makes second class citizens of those in the country.

Impellitteri's victory in the primary would be a blow to the very groups he seeks to woo on the basis of his "racial" plea, as to all workers and democratic Americans.

The Full Text of Malenkov Report to Supreme Soviet

(Continued from Page 2)

provide suitable premises for cattle and fodder, achieve a sharp increase in the productivity of stock-breeding and higher rates in the growth of numbers of cattle, particularly of cows, we must overcome the lagging behind in the production of potatoes and vegetables in order considerably to improve supplies of these products to the populations of towns and industrial centers, and, in the next two years, raise the production of potatoes and vegetables to a volume that will not only fully satisfy the needs of the population and of manufacturing industry, but also the needs of cattlebreeders as regards potatoes.

More Grain Needed

It is our duty to insure a further "more rapid growth in the production of grain, bearing in mind that this is essential for our country, not only for satisfying the growing needs of the population as regards bread, but also for the rapid development of stockbreeding and the supplying of grain to rayons growing industrial crops.

In order to intensify the struggle against losses of crops and increase the amount of grain and other agricultural crops harvested, it is essential to put an end to the incorrect practice of evaluating the results of the work of collective farms as regards the production of grain and other produce not on the basis of the amounts actually harvested but merely on the basis of apparent yields. We should not forget that our country, our collective farms, can only be rich in crops actually stored in their barns, not in crops still out in the fields.

We must go on in every way developing the production of industrial crops, primarily cotton, flax, sugarbeet and oilbearing crops. The urgent task is, on the basis of a general upsurge of the whole national economy, and the further organizational-economic strengthening of collective farms, to achieve in our country within the next two or three years an abundance of food for the population and raw material for industry.

In order to solve this task successfully the Government and the Party's Central Committee have deemed it necessary to implement a number of major steps to insure the further rapid upsurge of agriculture and primary measures for increasing the economic interest of collective and state farmers in the development of lagging branches of agriculture.

One cannot regard as normal the existing situation when, for the development of certain branches of agriculture and certain agricultural crops such as, for instance, cotton, sugarbeet, tea and citrus crops, we have the essential economic stimuli for the collective farms and collective farmers, while the production of a number of other crops—potatoes, vegetables, and the development of such a supremely important branch as livestock breeding is not getting sufficient economic encouragement from the state.

It is, of course, not a question of lowering the economic stimuli for collective and state farmers for increasing the production of cotton, sugar beet and other crops, well encouraged by the state. On the contrary, it is essential to go on exercising solicitude for the further all-embracing development of the production of these important crops. It is a question of implementing a number of measures for heightening the material interest of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing the production of potatoes, vegetables and the development of livestock breeding.

Without increasing retail prices in trade, and unwaveringly imple-

menting the policy of their further lowering, the Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party have this year already decided to increase the delivery prices of meat, milk, wool, potatoes and vegetables which are produced to the state as obligatory deliveries: to organize on a large scale state purchase of surpluses of bread, vegetables, potatoes, meat, milk and other agricultural products at increased prices from collective farms and collective farmers who have fulfilled their obligatory deliveries to develop on a wide scale collective farm trade and to assist collective farms in the organization of the sales of the surplus of agricultural produce on collective farm markets and through the consumers cooperative system.

Private Farms

As well as increasing the material interests of collective farmers in the development of the communal economy of collective farms, the government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party have decided also to improve and later to a great extent remove the incorrect attitude which originated in our country toward the private auxiliary farmstead of the collective farmer. It is well known that together with the communal economy, which is the mainstay of the collective farm, every collective farmer—in accordance with the Collective Farm Statute—has an auxiliary farmstead intended to meet certain personal requirements of the collective farm family, as these requirements cannot yet be met fully from the collective farm economy.

As a result of the shortcomings that existed in our country in the taxation policy with regard to the private auxiliary farmstead of collective farmers, there has occurred in recent years a certain decline in the income of collective farmers derived from their private auxiliary farmsteads. A reduction has been allowed to take place in the number of cattle, and particularly cows, forming a part of the private property of the collective farmstead, which is contrary to the policy of our Party in the sphere of collective farm development.

In this connection the Government and the Central Committee of the Party deemed it necessary to adopt the policy of considerably reducing the norms of obligatory deliveries from the private auxiliary farmsteads of collective farms, and has decided, as already reported by the Minister of Finance, Zverev, to alter the system of agricultural taxation of collective farmers to reduce the monetary tax on every collective farmstead on an average by approximately half, and to abolish fully the obligation to make up the underpayments of the agricultural tax remaining from past years. The state budget envisages allocations for increasing the prices for deliveries to the state of the products of livestock breeding, potatoes and vegetables.

The state budget also takes into consideration the changes in the revenue in connection with the reduction in the size of the agricultural tax and the obligatory deliveries of products of livestock breeding by collective farmers, as well as in connection with the implementation of measures aimed at the economic encouragement of collective farms and collective farmers and also measures in the sphere of the taxation policy. The income of collective farms and collective farmers will increase already in 1953 by more than 13,000,000,000 rubles, and in one whole year—by more than 20,000,000,000 rubles.

Aid to Farmers

The state budget also provides

appropriations for carrying out new, additional measures for considerably improving the mechanization and electrification of agriculture, for increasing the production of chemical fertilizers and for increasing the agronomic and zootechnical assistance to the collective farms.

Among these measures primarily are the establishment of permanent cadres in the machine-tractor stations of tractor drivers, mechanics and workers of other specializations, for the absence of such permanent cadres of mechanizers is one of the main causes of the unsatisfactory use made of the machines in agriculture; for increasing the supply to agriculture of machines and tractors, especially cultivator-tractors, and for increasing the repairing facilities of the machine-tractor stations; for increasing work on electrification of agriculture both by means of building new power stations and by connecting machine-tractor stations, the collective farms and the state farms to the state power systems; for considerably increasing the supplies to the collective farms and the state farms of chemical manures; for making permanently available to every collective farm the work of one or two specialists in agriculture and for maintaining them on the staff of the machine-tractor stations.

All these measures will facilitate to a great extent the successful solution of the main task confronting the collective farms, the Machine-Tractor Stations and the state farms—the task of increasing by every means the harvest yield of all agricultural crops, increasing the numbers of cattle while at the same time increasing the productivity of the cattle, increasing the over-all production of goods from agriculture and cattle.

During the present year, for the development of agriculture the state proposes to spend, as laid down in the state budget and also from other state monies, a sum amounting to nearly 92,000,000,000 rubles. One should also bear in mind that, during the present year the collective farms will draw from the state 3,500,000,000 rubles for long-term credits for the development of the people's economy. The collective farms, themselves, out of their own funds, will, in 1953, make capital investments to the amount of not less than 17,000,000,000 rubles.

Agricultural Tasks

Comrades: We are faced with very great tasks for the development of agriculture. There is no doubt that, if all our collective farmers and agricultural workers, all our workers, engineers and technicians in industry producing agricultural machinery and fertilizers, if all of us together, with determination and perseverance apply ourselves to our common task—the further development of agriculture—and if we do not spare for this our strength and means, then the task of producing during the next two or three years an abundance of food for the population and raw materials for our light industry will be successfully accomplished.

(To Be Continued)

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AFL

(Continued from Page 1)
key job.

Sampson, who was charged with divulging union matters to the public, had held the business agent job for thirty-two years.

While the ouster was accomplished on the legal grounds that Sampson had violated a union by-law prohibiting union officials from publicly discussing internal union business, there were strong indications that the action indicated newly-won dominance of the pro-Ryan faction in the local over the pro-Sampson-anti-Ryan wing which had been in control of the Chelsea local for years.

The charges against Sampson were first made at a local membership meeting last June when Sampson was accused of violating the by-law by his announcement that he opposed the present discredited shape-up system of hiring on the docks.

Sampson has led numerous waterfront strikes and other actions in defiance of Ryan. Sampson's local led the one day stoppage of longshoremen in protest against the State Crime Commission proposals recently. At that time more than 5,000 longshoremen picketed the Bar Association Building hearings conducted personally by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Earlier testimony before the GOP-sponsored crime investigating body had accused Sampson of having taken nearly \$1,000 in "gifts" from the Jarka Corporation, largest stevedoring company on the East coast.

Sampson admitted accepting only \$100 per year from the Grace Lines at Christmas time, and insisted that he used the money to spread Christmas cheer among the needy of his local and for children's Christmas parties.

The local didn't announce what the vote count was on the question of the ouster, but it was reported that the voting was "overwhelming" and was taken part in by larger numbers of ILA members than usually attended membership meetings.

Local 791 is scheduled to vote soon for local officers including president, vice-president and two district council members. Just when and how Sampson's old business-agent job will be filled was not announced.

Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)
killed appeared to be carrying a book by Lenin!

Based on this "proof" the Batista government is carrying out the orders of the Yankee companies and the American Embassy in Havana to savagely repress the Communists.

Throughout the country many lower PSP officials and rank and filers have been imprisoned or "disappeared."

Although the main force of the terror is being directed against the Communists, the entire Cuban population have been deprived of their rights and live under the heel of the military.

Their rights, those few that there were, have been suspended for 90 days. Besides censorship of the press and radio, censorship is also being applied to television, the movies, telephones and telegrams. Letters are being opened en masse.

A curfew exists, and the police and the SIM don't permit groups of people to congregate in the parks, cafes or streets. Every

night numerous persons are beaten in Havana and other parts of the country.

The PSP, although underground, their leaders and members, are to be found, as always, in their fighting posts, defending the rights of the people, the demands of the workers and exposing the military dictatorship of Batista.

The PSP places much importance in exposing the increasing lies issued by Batista to attempt to implicate the Communists in the putsch. It is necessary to expose Batista not only in Cuba but in all countries. International public opinion must be awakened and must condemn the misdeeds of Batista and of Yankee imperialism.

Taxes

(Continued from Page 3)
up exemptions at least to what they were before the war.

Exemptions should, in fact, be a lot higher because they are based on the theory that this is what is needed to keep a family in bare necessities and hence should not be taxed. If the exemption was \$2,500 a couple in 1940, it is \$5,000 now.

The trouble is that the labor movement has been with few exceptions, asleep on the question, and has allowed workers to be robbed mercilessly by big business in this way. Official leaders of the labor movement have been sold on the need to "sacrifice" for the "war effort."

In actual fact, this has resulted in shoving the burden of war cost on the shoulders of the workers. More, the big corporations, with well over \$50,000,000,000 in profits — after taxes — in the three war years, have been pulling in from the government the money taken out of workers' pockets.

What is now needed is a rousing movement in the union locals, shops, CIO and AFL councils, CIO-PAC and AFL Labor League for Political Education, directed at the House Ways and Means Committee; local congressmen, Eisenhower, demanding that exemptions be raised corporate taxes remain where they are, and NO sales tax.

That campaign has to start now, comes irresistible when Congress and keep mounting until it becomes into session.

Elections

(Continued from Page 1)
sound basis that we may recapture control of our transportation system and the rate of fare; for elimination of the waste in the city budget, and for a decent and fair salary for city employees."

Earlier the Wagner forces had submitted 114,000 signatures on nominating petitions at the Board of Elections.

Speculation that Councilman Earl Brown might be the candidate for Manhattan Borough President in place of Herman Katz, currently the nominee, increased with Brown's presence at the headquarters. Katz, however, would not comment, and Carmine De Sapio, Tammany leader, replied to a question that "Katz is still our candidate." It was learned reliably that the substitution will be made on Friday and that "a Negro will be nominated."

In the meantime, Kenneth Sutherland, Brooklyn Democratic leader, told reporters at his Court Square office that it was "ridiculous" to brand his camp anti-New Deal. Reflecting the sensitivity of Impellitteri faction strategists to Wagner charges that they are the

Ready Southwest St. Louis Phone Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The CIO Communications Workers Union said today it is preparing for "strike action" against the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Union President Joseph A. Beirne said, "no agreement is in sight" in negotiations held in St. Louis since June 3. The contract expired July 6.

The union represents about 50,000 employees of Southwestern Bell, which operates in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and part of Illinois.

The union, negotiating with 15 other American Telephone & Telegraph Co. subsidiaries for new contracts, has been on strike against Indiana Bell in four cities since July 22.

In all its negotiations, it is demanding a "substantial" but unspecified wage hike.

Beirne said an offer by Southwestern for only a 3.5-cent an hour increase is "close to an insult."

reactionary anti-Roosevelt wing of the party, Sutherland recalled the heavy Brooklyn Democratic majority for President Roosevelt and that the Brooklyn delegation unanimously backed FDR for a fourth term at the Democratic convention.

"I resent efforts to label our organization as reactionary," he declared.

American Labor Party state chairman Vito Marcantonio after filing 8,100 nominating petitions, issued a statement blasting Impellitteri, Wagner, Harold Riegelman, GOP candidate, and Halley as nominees who, "in one way or another, have contributed towards bringing about an increase in fare."

Marcantonio declared that "only the American Labor Party stands as the party that opposes any fare increase and opposes any cuts in service to the people of the city; the only party that conducted an honest fight against rent increases; the only party that has advocated peace in Korea and has consistently opposed our participation in the Korean war."

At City Hall City Council President Rudolph Halley issued a statement referring to Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, and his allegation that the Daily Worker "has sought to influence ALP members and ALP voters to support Halley."

Said Halley: "He (Marcantonio) has conjured up a quarrel with the Communists which he never had in the past. Now he has visions of the Daily Worker in some way trying to help me. I don't know what game he is playing. But I know that I don't want any part of Marcantonio, or the Daily Worker or of the Communists or of any Communist-supported party."

(The Daily Worker has never endorsed Halley for mayor. As stated in an editorial yesterday, the Daily Worker has been seeking throughout this campaign the unity of the labor movement and of the people in general to defeat the Dewey-Impellitteri conspiracy. The Daily Worker seeks in the New York campaign to help advance the struggle for a national political realignment against war and McCarthyism. To this end, it encourages independent political activity by labor and, in this state, the strengthening of the American Labor Party.)

Attention!

SUMMER VACATIONISTS

changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

(Continued from Page 3)
place. They were consistent with the composition and the purposes of the gathering.

The trade union panel was extremely clear and dynamic. It seriously considered the role Reuther and Meany were playing in support of the war makers and prepared a program that would reach into the locals with educational material. It thoroughly discussed and adopted a realistic action plan, one that had possibilities for creating supporters of the Smith Act defenders and all defenders of peace and the Bill of Rights.

The Negro panel seriously discussed a plan that would implement the NAACP's "Free by 68" slogan, and give guidance as well to Negroes in the labor movement and in the communities.

The women's panel dealt with the question of broken families and the growing problems of women, flowing from McCarthyism. It planned to rally progressive women, regardless of political outlook, round the defense of Dorothy Forrest.

The keynote, emphasizing the need to unify and consolidate Left action, set a tone that rang throughout the panel discussions. There were observers from church and civic organizations who left the gathering declaring that nothing as moving and inspiring as this Conference had taken place in St. Louis since 1931.

The immeasurable value of a far-sighted public relations program was stressed repeatedly. It centered around the phrase "Let no voice speak for democracy to which we do not respond."

The fight for amnesty was pressed as a vital feature of the present moment. The appearance of Ben Davis in the Pittsburgh trial gave concreteness to the amnesty fight discussions.

"Cease Fire against the defenders of freedom of speech, and assembly," "Free the Political Prisoners," were logical Conference slogans consistent with what had been won in Korea.

There were weaknesses in this Unity Conference which we will not deal with here. But its value politically, organizationally, and educationally is great. Of course, proof of the value will depend upon the follow-up.

Let it be said that the St. Louis Unity Conference set an example which should be emulated throughout the country.

France

(Continued from Page 1)
by train when they reached the continent. Thousands of British tourists already are stranded in France.

Of 1,000 Britons who left Victoria Station today for French vacations 250 returned after reaching the British coast.

Classified Ads

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Douglas

(Continued from Page 3)
lisle's attorneys made their now successful application to Justice Douglas.

During the eight months before his previous bail was revoked, Carlisle "did not develop dangerous tendencies," said Justice Douglas.

"While Carlisle was out on bail he did however do one thing new and different—he refused to execute the Yanish type of bond."

"Up to then his enlargement on bail had been deemed wholly consistent with the national security. Once he refused to execute the new type of bond, he was deemed sufficiently dangerous as to be taken into custody once more."

Justice Douglas said he concluded that if he denied bail to Carlisle under these circumstances he would be denying Carlisle "the opportunity to contest the power of the Attorney General to attach broad conditions to the bail bond."

The jurist noted that the question of the Attorney General's power was "a substantial one" and there is a Constitutional question that lurks in every bail case.

"The Eighth Amendment provides that 'excessive bail shall not be required,'" said Justice Douglas. "That means . . . that a person may not be capriciously held. Requirement of bail in an amount that staggers the imagination is obviously a denial of bail."

Justice Douglas remarked further that "under our constitutional system the power to hold without bail is subject to judicial review. There must be an informed reason for the detention."

"I do not find any such reason here. Carlisle had been granted his liberty and was on bail. I was advised in oral argument that there was nothing in his activities or conduct during that period that caused the Department of Justice to have any alarm."

"Only when Carlisle challenged the power of the Attorney General to attach conditions to the bond was he deemed too dangerous to be at large."

"But under our system of government a challenge to the authority of an administrative officer is not a subversive or dangerous act."

Don't Forget To Patronize
DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

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Let 'Writers Take Sides' To Stop McCarthyism

By DAVID FLATT

Librarians, publishers and teachers by the hundreds protested the brazen attack on books and ideas by McCarthy and Company, but the writing profession, sad to report, was on the whole silent against this threat of fascism inside our land.

Librarians and teachers particularly struck hard at McCarthy's assault on our democratic culture, comparing the burning of books in U.S. State Department libraries with the era of Hitler who ordered the desecration of Jewish prayerbooks and the Talmud, and with the era of Nero and of the days when an author could be given the death penalty for what he wrote.

But only one or two writers of stature in the profession interrupted their work to protest what was going on within the country. Fifteen years ago, however, when the threat came from without, the writers were not silent. I have before me an historic booklet titled, 'Writers Take Sides,' published by the League of American Writers in May, 1938. It contains the answers of 413 American authors to the following questions: Are you for, or are you against Franco and fascism? Are you for, or are you against the legal government and the people of Republican Spain?

It is significant that only one author, Gertrude Atherton, supported Franco's attempt to overthrow the democratically elected Republican government of Spain by force and violence. She said she hoped "he will mop up the Communists and send home with tail between legs all those gullible Americans who enlisted to save Spanish democracy."

But the entire country knows today that if the State Department had backed up "all those gullible Americans" who enlisted to save Spanish Democracy, the lives of a great many GIs who fought in World War II would have been spared.

Seven authors represented in 'Writers Take Sides' said they preferred to remain 'neutral' in the fight against fascism. These included E. E. Cummings, who returned the League's questionnaire unanswered and without comment in an envelope addressed to the League of "American" "Writers," Eleanor Carroll Chilton, Walter D. Edmonds, T. Swann Harding, Channing Pollock, Stewart Edward White and Robinson Jeffers. Jeffers, in a characteristic reply said: "You ask what I am for and what against in Spain. I would give my right hand, of course, to prevent this agony; I would not give a flick of my little finger to help either side win."

The other 410 authors—and among them were the top writers in the nation—said they favored the Loyalists and were against Franco and fascism. Thus, they repudiated in a body the thinking of Gertrude Atherton—which to our shame, has today become an integral part of U.S. foreign policy.

It is worth recalling the names of some of these anti-fascist writers and what they said:

Sherwood Anderson said: "Sure! am against all of the damn fascists or any other kind of dictator."

Louis Bromfield said: "It is impossible for me to understand how any sensitive, sensible or civilized person could be a supporter of the fascist theory of government."

The two brothers, Stephen Vincent Benet and William Rose Benet declared their opposition to Franco and fascism. The latter wrote: "I am against Franco in Spain and my son is over there driving a truck for the Loyalists."

Carlotta Beals protested the penalizing of the Republican government through such instruments as the "false neutrality policy of the European powers" which had the backing of our government.

Ernest Hemingway wrote: "Just like any honest man I am against Franco and fascism in Spain."

Theodore Dreiser noted that "fascism means a lack of individual freedom, a strongly militaristic and repressive social control."

Similar declarations came from William Faulkner, Kyle Crichton, Maxwell Anderson, Kathleen Norris, Edgar Lee Masters, Brooks Atkinson, Upton Sinclair, John Howard Lawson, Carl Van Doren, Mark Van Doren, Pearl Buck, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Vincent Sheean, Marianne Moore, Van Wyck Brooks, Marc Connelly, William Allen White, William Ellery Leonard, Henry Pratt Fairchild, John Steinbeck, Thornton Wilder.

Charles G. Norris wrote: "You can put me down as one who appreciates how near fascism is to being accepted in the United States, and one who fears and dreads it. I regard fascism as being 'just around the corner' and it behooves everyone who believes in a free press and the guarantee expressed in the first amendment to our Constitution, assuring the people of this country to freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press and the freedom of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances to be prepared to combat it with every ounce of strength, of mind and heart."

Fifteen years ago the cream of American literature said strongly and without beating around the bush that fascism was murder.

Today, not one respectable novelist of the stature of Norris takes a position half as strong as his in 1938, and yet the menace of fascism is several times greater in our country now than in those days.

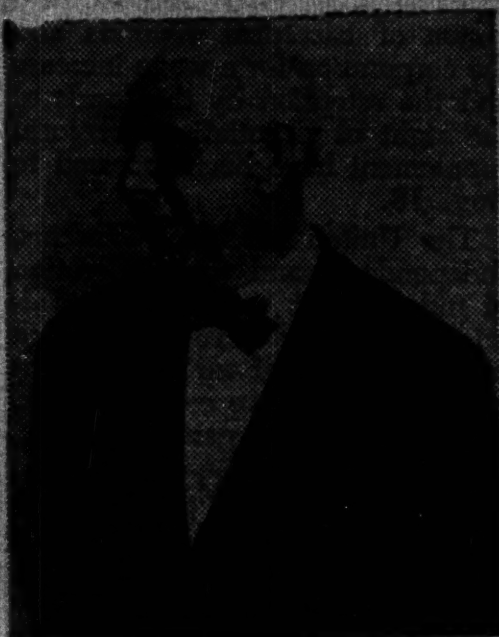
Some of the writers who took sides in the fight against Franco fascism have long since gone over to the side that burns books.

Others who contributed to this important booklet today face persecution, blacklisting or jail for their anti-fascist ideas. This honor roll of courageous Americans who have gone on fighting for decency and humanism includes Cedric Belfrage, V. J. Jerome, Harry Carlisle, Rockwell Kent, Dashiell Hammett, Corliss Lamont, John Howard Lawson, Bernhard J. Stern, Walter Lowenfels Albert Maltz, Sam Ornitz, Morris Schappes, Harvey O'Connor.

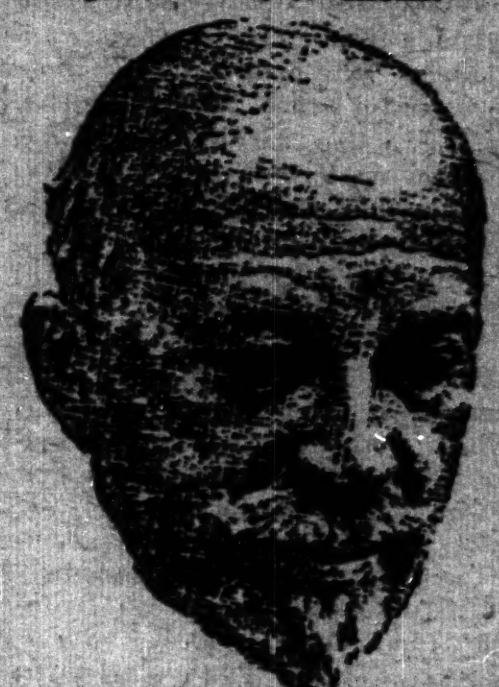
The honor roll would not be complete without the names of the late Theodore Dreiser, Moysse Olgin and Mike Quinn—contributors to this booklet and casualties in the fight for a more democratic America. Nor must we forget Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Howard Fast, who, though they are not represented in this booklet, have influenced and inspired a great many Americans through their anti-fascist writings.

It is time that these patriotic defenders of our democratic literary heritage were joined in the fight against McCarthyism by those living writers who opposed Franco and fascism.

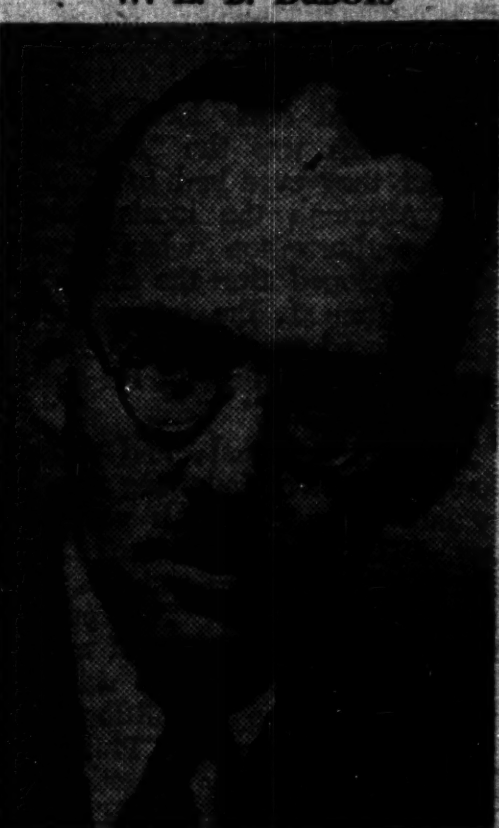
The alternative, as the history of Hitler Germany teaches, is the burning of authors as well as books.



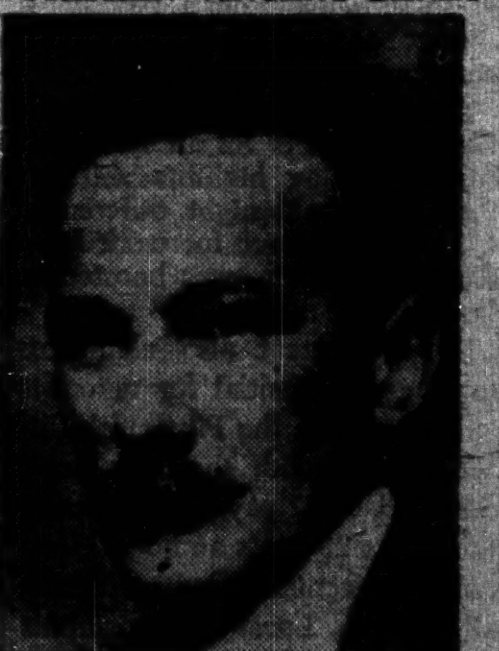
THEODORE DREISER



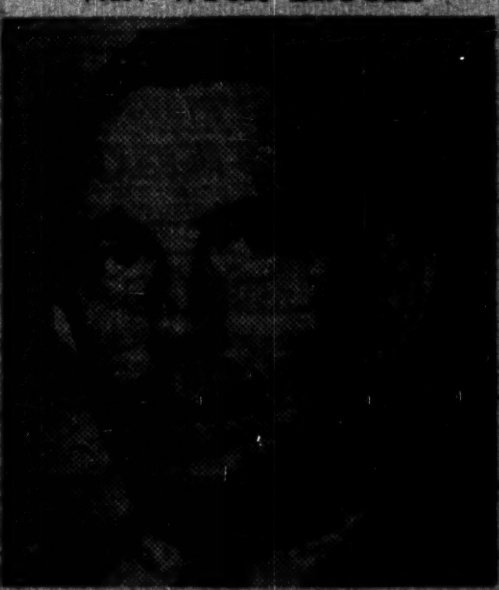
W. E. B. DuBOIS



STEPHEN VINCENT BENET



VAN WYCK BROOKS



LOUIS BROMFIELD

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Milwaukee Paper, That Allen Column . . .

WELL, IT'S GOOD to see that everybody in the city of Milwaukee did not go along with the deliberate blindness and deafness of umpires Tom Gorman and Jocko Conlan and League President Warren Giles to the fact that pitcher Lew Burdette of the Braves was a vicious racist inciter of trouble when he threw at and cursed Roy Campanella of the Dodgers.

R. G. Lynch, sports editor of the Milwaukee Journal, which is beer town's afternoon paper, in his column of Aug. 6 under the heading "The Real Issue" wrote:

"Warren Giles, president of the National League, and Walter O'Malley, president of the Brooklyn Baseball club, neatly avoided the real issue Wednesday in their statements following the row between pitcher Lew Burdette of the Braves and catcher Roy Campanella of the Dodgers.

"Giles issued a stern warning against any more 'bean ball' throwing by the Braves and the Dodgers. O'Malley talked of seeking a stricter rule at the next league meeting, against pitchers throwing at batters' heads.

"Both of them know full well that the issue in this case is not bean balls but race and they would do baseball a real service by facing the real issue and doing something about it."

CAMPANELLA HAS received many letters from Milwaukee fans. One from a girl of 13 said in part: "I hope you will forgive the people of Milwaukee for booing you at today's game. . . . When I went to this afternoon's game I was sort of mad at the fans for booing you. I do hope you will forgive them."

MEL ALLEN, "objective" Yankee broadcaster, must rub more listeners in this land the wrong way than I dreamed. No "Scoreboard" of recent months has produced the same reader reaction as the little satire on the way Allen sounds. Even received requests from non-readers of the paper from other cities for the back issue containing that column, saying they had heard or been told there had been something ribbing Allen and they wanted to see it. Allen has gotten this rather cool reaction from lots of fans around the country for years. But as far as they are concerned he is the pill that chill can't still.

Patterson Warns Fans on "Incidents"

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, sends the following letter on the Burdette-Campanella thing:

Aug. 6, 1953

Lester Rodney
Sports Editor, Daily Worker
Dear Lester:

Let me open by voicing my deep appreciation of the job you are doing. It's tops. Often the political value of a hard hitting, clear-eyed, politically mature sports editor on a workers' paper is neither seriously considered nor understood. Fortunately the DW editorial board is lacking in no wise in this respect. There is of course scarcely one metropolitan paper which does not exploit the services of snide and often open anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-labor sports writers. But this is not subject at hand.

I believe that the attempt on the part of Lew Burdette to bean Roy Campanella should be a sharp warning of grave dangers ahead on this front. The entrance of Negro players into the Big Leagues has been accomplished after a terrific struggle. History will give the Daily Worker credit which is its, of right. But the fascist-minded in that business and officialdom not only did not retreat from their racial views; they have not accepted that defeat nor ceased for a moment their vicious attempts to turn victory for democracy into its opposite. They see the fruits of our unity.

The McCarthyites want violence—anywhere and everywhere. They want mob violence of white workers against the Negro people. They are frantically seeking to incite it. They know that the unity in struggle of these two can guarantee peace, security and democracy. A violent outbreak against Negroes in a ball park or a Negro player on the field would serve their splitting program tremendously. They will constantly seek to incite violence in this sport where you have so splendidly shown the vitality of interracial unity. On the one hand they will play upon the prejudices of some of the more politically backward white youth who are seeking economic security through its talents as ball players. On the other hand they would not hesitate to incite a player to provoke an attack upon a Negro player who in his fight for democracy on the field protected his dignity as a human being as well. This is the essence of their attitude toward Jackie Robinson.

I think we must be always on the alert for an "incident." These men we fight in the interests of a peoples' peace and democracy are desperate men and some are very clever. I know you have noticed how cleverly they have put the great Negro track athletes on all teams goings to Europe or Japan. They hope that that gesture will help to conceal their racist jimcrow policy at home.

It would be well if Milwaukee's progressives got out a leaflet condemning Burdette and calling for some league official action. Such a leaflet could be distributed at the ball park gates.

Delegations should go to the press and Milwaukee team heads and discuss the situation, putting them on notice that progressives see what gives.

Here in New York City we should intensify the drive to get Negroes on the Yankees. The danger of violence in this sport-business will be with us until the last white supremacist team has been forced to strike its confederate flag.

Let us not forget that a small defeat only turns the fascist minded beasts into a new a more dangerous animal, McCarthy's home is Wisconsin. Let us not forget that the Metropolitan press has never really fought racial hatred in any field of social relations. It never will.

Keep up the good work.

Patronally,

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Auto Union Wins 91-Day Strike

SOMERSET, Pa., Aug. 11.—One of the toughest strikes in Western Pennsylvania, though involving relatively few workers, was won by the CIO United Auto Workers, Local 1237, when in a 91-day strike the union forced the DeVilbiss Co. plant here to grant them 45-work-unit hourly increases of from 10 to 22 cents with second and third shift differentials of 5 and 6½ cents, respectively.

In addition the year contract provides for two daily rest periods, exclusive of washup time; paid vacations and six paid holidays; job classifications with posting and bidding for jobs; and paid life and insurance welfare. The contract is for a year with a wage reopening clause effective in six months. In place of the increases being retroactive the workers will be paid for 40 hours at the new rates.

The union reports that the strike had been preceded by over two years of organizing work during which the company did everything possible to impede its efforts. 2,000 W. PA. STEELWORKERS IN WILDCAT WALKOUT

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa. — Some 2,000 workers at the Universal Cyclops plant quit their homes in a wildcat protest July 29 over the suspension for five days of 38 employees in the cold steel department for refusal to work Sunday, July 19.

The union had scheduled its annual picnic for July 19. After its posting on the announcement board in the plant the company put up a notice of a change in operating schedules which required overtime work in the cold steel section on that day. Union

leaders declared the company had then rearranged the schedule so as not to conflict with the outing but that it had later changed its mind. "The men, however, felt they were justified in going on with the picnic and they did so," said the unionist.

The new staggered-work schedule has met with strong objections on the part of the workers.

CARPET WORKERS GET 5-CENT HIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Some 250 AFL carpet and drapery workers in the Kaufman, Gimbel, Horne, Frank & Seder and Rosenbaum's Dept. stores were given a five-cent hourly wage, retroactive to Nov. 1, in an arbitration decision by Arbitrator Herman A. Gray of New York. The union had rejected this increase when offered by the stores.

WESTINGHOUSE TESTERS SUSPEND OVERTIME BAN

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The dispute between the 450 testers of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. over demands for wage hikes that had led to a three weeks idling of several thousand employees has ended temporarily with the agreement of the testers to work overtime when requested by the company.

In return for this concession officials of the corporation have "promised to sit down and further discuss the testers' problems with an open mind." The refusal

of the testers as a group to work overtime had led to three "disciplinary" suspensions of three days each for all involved. This company action resulted in the idling of hundreds of other workers, who could not proceed without the testers.

Negotiations on a national scale between the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers and the corporation for a wage increase and the retention by the locals of the right of negotiation for local supplement have been recessed to Aug. 13.

The United Electrical Workers, Independent, and the Federation of Independent Westinghouse Salaried Employees have accepted a company offer of an average increase of under five cents an hour, with some fringe gains.

PAY BOOST AVERTS TEAM- STER STRIKE IN 3 STATES

PITTSBURGH (FP). — International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) locals have ratified a new contract with the Western Pennsylvania Motor Carriers Assn. providing a 12½ cents an hour wage increase for nearly 5,000 members.

The action, taken at meetings held in western Pennsylvania, W. Virginia and Maryland, ended the threat of a strike that would have tied up motor freight movement in the tri-state area.

Retroactive to June 1, the new agreement runs for a year and maintains working conditions which were the cause of repeated deadlocks in the negotiations that began in May. Included in the pact are drivers, helpers, mechanics and warehousemen, members of 16 unions affiliated with Teamster Joint Council 40.

Pittsburgh Local 249, with 2,915 drivers and helpers involved, voted overwhelmingly for the agreement, according to President Thomas L. Fagan.

Fagan and other local leaders asserted this was the "toughest" contract they ever had to negotiate. Although the locals voted strike authorization when deadlocks developed after the contracts expired June 1, the international union refused sanction for a walk-out. No weekly benefits for strikers were in sight.

The international and Joint Council 40 were following a policy laid down early this year by new IBT President Dave Beck which allows strikes only as an extreme last resort. This policy ran counter to sentiment of many rank-and-file workers who wanted to force the issue by hitting the bricks. A conference in Philadelphia the week of July 20 with Edward Crumback, third IBT vice president, finally broke the ice and led to settlement on a pay boost without any change in working conditions.

The new contract gives drivers of tractor-trailers \$2 an hour and those operating highlifts will get \$2.05. The old night differential of 5 cents an hour for work from 12 noon to 6 a.m. was boosted to 7½ cents.

The agreement also eliminates the wage differential for unionists working outside the Pittsburgh district, which, with the 12½ cents raise, will boost pay in some cases as much as 29 cents an hour. However, a 10 cents an hour differential between Local 249 members and those in other locals is maintained.

American Coal Miners

(Continued from Page 4)
the safety laws, their administration and safety provisions. Miners in capitalist countries cannot even dream of such conditions.

Our coal miners' union can ill afford to cast aspersions at the miners of those lands while our miners are as insecure as they are. It would be more fitting for our mine unions to send delegations to see the truth for themselves and to point to the achievements of miners under socialism as something they, too, could strive for.

THE BRITISH MINERS

McCarran- Walter

(Continued from Page 5)

of hysteria. It was passed in the midst of a war in Korea and an "anti-alien" drive on the part of the Justice Department.

Those who drafted the Law jumbled together all existing laws but made many significant additions, exposing their bias and hatred of foreign-born Americans. Any cursory study of the public hearings held by the Senate Judiciary Committee makes clear that these hearings were just window-dressing. Extended testimony of individuals and organizations recommending needed changes in the immigration and naturalization laws was ignored completely.

It is obvious that this Law was drafted by individuals having intimate knowledge of the day-to-day operations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It would appear that the Justice Department helped draft many sections of the Law, if not the entire Law.

For five years, the Justice Department had conducted a widespread deportation drive. In seeking to deprive non-citizens of their rights, the Justice Department suffered setbacks in the courts. Many provisions were inserted in the new Law in order to protect the rights of non-citizens.

While the Law is judged and condemned on the basis of its actual provisions and their effect on the rights of the American people, the character of those who sponsored it in Congress is of some significance.

Senator Pat McCarran is the public defender in this country of the fascist dictator of Spain, Francisco Franco, and has repeatedly used his Senate office to carry out attacks on organized labor.

Rep. Francis Walter exposed his objectives when he developed a series of anti-Semitic tirades on the floor of Congress during January 1953 and tried to label opponents of the Walter-McCarran Law as "professional Jews." (See the Congressional Record for January 13, 1953, page 380).

(To Be Continued)

don't slur the Soviet miners because their delegations saw for themselves and they came home envious of what they saw. Even in the case of Chinese miners, where not long ago unbelievably miserable conditions prevailed, an amazing change came about within three or four years. Frank Haywood, of the Wrentarw, South Wales Lodge, National Union of Mineworkers, Great Britain, was amazed when he visited Fushan, where 40,000 miners are employed. After describing the Lung Feng mine he inspected, for its modern equipment, safety and other factors, he wrote in his report:

"I do not think there is a pit in Great Britain today that can show anything like it. I have never seen miners so contented and enthusiastic. . . . I will say without hesitation that the conditions are the best I have ever seen. It is quite obvious that in the mines in China the safety and health of the miner is the first obligation of the industry."

He suggested that members of Britain's coal board visit Fushan and learn what's needed in Britain. His description of homes and living conditions was similar. And China is only at an early stage of the program.

The truth is that mines, mining conditions and mining communities under socialism put ours to shame. Instead of casting mud upon them, our miners can gain from the example they set in those lands by demanding safety, modern community construction, health protection and cultural facilities they have in the mining areas under socialism.

(To be continued)

Call 23,000 for Draft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Defense Department today issued a draft call for 23,000 men for October. All will be inducted into the army.

The October call—the first since the Korean truce—will bring to 1,538,430 the number of men inducted into the military service since the start of the Korean war.

The 23,000 figure is the same as draft calls for July through September.



What's On?

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